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association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough

Manhattan, New York. It our triends who tasor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Southern Representation.

The Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT has introduced into the Senate his bill for reducing Southern representation in Congress. Several Representatives have brought in similar bills.

It may be assumed, however, that no bill on the subject will become a law. Nor will it be necessary for the Democrats to rely upon obstruction and interminable talk in the Senate.

There is one sufficient reason why all the activity of the gentlemen now so hustling with reduction bills will come to nothing. The "Solid South" is a ported as threatening early exhaustion. great help to the Republicans. It is a definite political advantage to them. They may threaten, but they will not do anything. They are perfectly contented with the present state of things. A reasonably Solid North is enough for them.

Reciprocity Without a Treaty,

In a recent comment on the proposal of Senator FAIRBANKS for a reassembling of the Joint High Commission we deprecated any consideration of the matter of reciprocity by that body. Neither country, as we pointed out, is ready for such a consideration, and the projection of the question into the deliberations of the commission would only lead to unfortunate results. This view, we observe, is supported by the Toronto Globe, the organ of the Canadian Liberal party, lately returned to power by an altogether unexpected majority.

Commenting on the recent address of Mr. Foss before the Canadian Club in Boston the Globe says:

"To a maximum and minimum tariff with the United States, Canadians would offer no widespread or strong objection; to a reciprocity 'treaty,' on the other hand, their objection would be insuperable. They are willing to trade more freely, but are not willing to tie their hands in the development of their own fiscal system.

As the Globe is the recognized channel for the presentation of the views of Premier LAURIER, this remark is significant. Canada is even less ready to effect a binding reciprocity treaty than are we on our side of the line.

This attitude, however, can in no way be construed, either in Canada or in this country, into any indifference to trade increase and extension. Both countries want business. The United States wants to increase its already handsome sales account to Canada, now standing third on our export list, and Canada is quite justifiably disposed to grumble a little because we give her so limited an opportunity to increase her sales to us. The trade across the border and its relative increase is shown by this table:

Exports to Canada \$56,664,094 \$150,826.515

This shows an increase in our purchases from the Dominion, but the larger part of this increase is represented by Canadian mine products, which we buy and admit free of duty, because we want them. The increase in our sales is due chiefly to our export of manufactured articles. In that department Canada is one of our best customers, and her trade is worth every developing influence which it is in our power to extend.

The editorial of the Toronto paper is headed "Reciprocity Without a Treaty," and while it does not elaborate a scheme along that line, it indicates a plan which would unquestionably be of measureless importance to both countries, and is possible of execution by a simple process. That lies in the removal, by on certain articles of Canadian pro- or Toad Hill-many of these and other duction. We are fully aware that such to some of our readers, but we claim that it rests upon a strictly sound business basis, and is a means by which the United States can greatly benefit its own business interests, while effecting only a his soul by consulting the triennial and minate terms, and the aggregate of the minimum of passing inconvenience to a quinquennial catalogues and other regfew, and conferring a more than compensating benefit upon many.

The essential principle of reciprocity is the extension of mutual trade with mutually beneficial results. American interest in the development and enrichment of the Dominion is incalculable. The more rapidly Canada grows, and the richer she gets, the larger will be our sales to her people. This has been abundantly proved by the experience of the last decade, as is shown in the table given above. From this fact it is only a short and logical step to a proposition that whatever America can do to contribute to growth and enrichment across the border is seed planting that | Presbyterianism keeps Princeton from will yield an abundant harvest. A larger American market for Canadian products would inevitably result in a large increase in our sales to our neighbors. A stimulation of her industries which would give her people more money with which to buy would be followed by increased purchases of the merchandise

which we have and wish to sell. It is, moreover, a fact beyond any controversion that the increase in our imports would be trivial except in the case of articles that we want, need and can use to our own advantage. Our exports would assuredly increase out of all

preportion to the increase in imports. Two statements may here be made confidently: First, The removal of American duties on certain items would open a door to Canada, and, almost exclusively, to Canada alone. Second, The removal of these duties would cause, at the most, only an insignificant and tem-

marked benefits to the greater number.

a list would necessarily require consid- these was executed for witchcraft. eration, it is still possible to suggest the following, and we believe that careful articles would place them, with others, within the bounds of the preceding para-These would be wheat, cattle, graph. lumber, coal, wood pulp, fish, logs and hay. We are by no means unmindful Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing of the probability that such a proposition would produce, here and there, an attack of cold shivers. Nor are we unmindful of the other fact that in a far greater number of cases it would meet the glad

smile of cordial approval. Free entrance of Canadian wheat would not affect market quotations. Wheat prices are based on world supply and demand. We want Canadian wheat for milling in American establishments, and for transportation over American lines to the seaboard. Free Canadian cattle would make more business for Western packing houses, more traffic for railways, and perhaps cheaper beef for American consumers, without material injury to Western ranchers or to farmers elsewhere. Free logs and lumber would make for the economy and protection of our forest areas, now re-Free coal would gratify New England without serious harm to Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and would be of material benefit to the Pacific Coast, now

buying largely from British Columbia. Reciprocity without treaty would simply mean legislation solely in our own interest, without reference to Canada, and without asking from Canada any return legislation in favor of American wares. Our equivalent would come from increased sales resulting from increased Canadian prosperity. That development of our great West which has enriched both West and East has followed not solely because it was American territory. It is largely due to the Constitutional provision for a free exchange of commodities between the States. That a similar benefit would accrue, to us as well as to Canada, from the application, with suitable limitation, of a similar system to our trade with Canada, is a sound and logical conclusion.

Any argument that reciprocity by legislation would appear to grant benefits and advantages to Canada without presenting any tangible equivalent, should be dismissed as too narrow and shortsighted to deserve thoughtful consideration. We believe that there would be a direct gain by the removal of duty on various articles of Canadian production; that the importation of similar articles from other countries would be barred by laws of distance and cost of transportation; and that the indirect benefit would quickly appear in a rapid increase of our sales to our neighbor.

Under such circumstances, reciprocity without treaty, simply by one-sided legislation, seems to us not only to deserve but to demand careful considera-

Colleges and Crime.

Mr. ANSON PHELPS STOKES, secretary of Yale University, has been good enough to send us a copy of the Directory of Living Graduates of Dr. HADLEY's school. | istic experiments. Much obliged therefor; and equally obliged for the valuable advice and directions which accompany the gift:

"The one request that I send with it is that members of your staff be asked to consult the Index of Graduates as frequently as occasion may offer, in order that the university may be spared the humiliation of having men accused of high crimes constantly heralded in the press of the country as graduates of Yale, when in reality they have never received any degree from this institution."

Secretary STOKES suffers from a decided atrophy of his sense of humor. It is true that the makers of despatches Bank Burglary and Swindling Inhave a habit of telegraphing that such and such a horsethief, summarily suspended, was a Harvard man, or that such and such a bank robber was a Yale man. The gentlemanly confidence man. the swindler, the spurious "high roller," the melodramatic forger, the young gentleman of engaging appearance who bilks his hotelkeepers, borrows money right and left, or steals a sealskin cloak act of the American Congress, of all duty from a "society leader" in Devil's Lake recovered. Forty-two bank burglars varieties of the genus "beat" and the genus proposition may be somewhat startling | "rascal" are described in the despatches | tody, one awaits trial, five were released.

as graduates of this or that college. Now, despatches often come late into a newspaper office. It is not always possible for an editor to gratify the desire of isters of fame.

To our innocent soul it has seemed that this tribute of vice to virtue, this voluntary offering of respect to the colleges, was delightful. Why object to a little harmless embroidery of fact? For our part, if JACK SHEPPARD OF DICK TURPIN had posed as an Oxford man, we should have had all the more pleasure in his brilliant manners and exploits.

So far as we have kept account, Yale Harvard and Cornell are the favorite colleges with the criminals in the despatches. The great Western universities are neglected by these gentlemen, and some good old lingering savor of having its fair share of the legends.

The number of bogus college graduates in this town alone must be great In a very limited sociological excursion in the last month we have come across a "Harvard man" who said he was Assistant Chief of Police of Manila and had some official relation to the General Slocum investigation; two "Yale men" who, sitting next to us at Yale Field ingenuously cried "Dem's de Harvards" and a "University of Pennsylvania man, a most agreeable youth, who, if the Island hasn't nabbed him, still "works" Central Park West. As for the "Christ Church men" and "Trinity College, Cambridge, men," and "Trinity College, Dublin, men, they are to be found by those who know how to look. They are always turning up. A "Balliol man" who drank gin out of a bottle in a street car still shines in our

memory. We can't think that the reputation of

of similar lines on our side, would bring | are too transparent. When you hear of positive and very appreciable benefit to the crimes of So and So, Yale graduate, many; and this minimum of injury to a you grin. The college graduates have few would be vastly outweighed by the more than fair morals and luck. Only two Harvard men have been hanged, we While the items to be included in such | believe, in nearly 270 years; and one of

We hope that Mr. STOKES's request will be complied with to his satisfaction; analysis of the conditions affecting the but we don't understand why he objects to having "Yale men" charged with "great crimes." Surely, he would not prefer that they should be charged with shoplifting or stealing junk.

The Moth and the Money.

The Hon. ERNEST W. ROBERTS, of helsea and the Seventh Massachusetts Congress district, keeps a sleepless eye upon the devastated orchards of Saugus and way stations. Knowing that Massachusetts is a poor and suffering Commonwealth, the Chelsea Cato proposes to tap the United States Treasury for her

The first day of the last session of the Fifty-eighth Congress Mr. ROBERTS introduced into the House of Representatives two bills for the relief of Saugus and other territory of the gypsy moth and the browntail moth, those successors of the English sparrow and imperialism, as the public enemies and

bugbears of Massachusetts. Bill 15607 appropriates \$15,000 for the investigation, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, of "the European and Asiatic insect enemies and other natural means of control of the gypsy moth and of the browntail moth and for the introduction and installation of such of these into the regions of the United States infested by the pests named as promise to be of aid in stopping or limiting their ravages."

Bill 15605 appropriates \$250,000, to be spent, under direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, "for the purpose of exterminating or controlling the gypsy moth and browntail moth."

Two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars for the discomfiture of gypsy and browntail and for the rescue of Saugus, Melrose and motheaten Massachusetts. It's not much. We fear it would not be enough. Mr. ROBERTS should ask again. A grateful nation can't do too much for Chelsea; and when a once proud State like Massachusetts comes humbly to Congress and says she can't kill her own moths, only a churl would hold his tears at the sight of such respectability and such poverty.

It may be judged from Mr. ROBERTS's two bills that the Massachusetts Gypsy Moth Commission had a little too much zeal. Some of its humorous employees used to raise gypsy moths for the bounty, so to speak, and honest farmers who wanted their trees cut down at public expense would "salt" their farms with gypsy moths. Massachusetts may be poor, but she hasn't lost the genius which made her forehanded once.

A Fortunate Circumstance.

There is nothing alarming in the circumstance that the net debt incurring capacity of the city of New York is now "only" \$54,000,000. That amount is sufficient for the financing of all the necessary improvements now contemplated.

It is not enough to allow the city to engage in useless enterprises or to indulge in costly and fanciful and social-As a fat treasury breeds rascality, so

a wide debt incurring margin provokes do not improve. If the fact that the city cannot afford to throw away its money results in close and intelligent scrutiny of every project for expenditure presented to the authorities, the narrow debt limit, instead of working injury, will be a positive benefit to the taxpayers and to every resident of New York.

dustry.

Bank burglary and swindling continue to be unprofitable industries. The returns scarcely pay the expenses and interest on the capital invested in the enterprises.

In the year ended last September, 111 banks were attacked by burglars, who succeeded in obtaining \$86,564 from the strong boxes. Of this sum \$1,816 was were arrested and thirty-five of them were convicted. One escaped from cusone was sentenced to death, one was executed and thirty-three were sentenced to imprisonment. Ten of those sent to jail were committed for indetertwenty-three specific terms was 126 years and eleven months.

These are not statistics to tempt enterprising men to enter the ranks of the bank burglars. In fact few, if any, of the high caste operators who once ornamented the criminal profession are active now. Most of the burglaries committed in the last years were the work of "veggmen," mere tramps. What was once the most aristocratic department of violent crime has been debased until it is little above the grade of chicken lift-

ing or sheep stealing. In forging and swindling the criminal industry was more flourishing. Thirtyfive forgers and swindlers were arrested in the year. Twenty of them were convicted, ten are awaiting trial, and five were released. The Knox-Whiteman gang made preparations for an extensive raid on banks and trust companies throughout the country, but the Pinkertons caught them before their plans could be carried out. The Knox-Whiteman combination's investment was

practically a total loss. The other forgers and swindlers who are named in the annual report of the Pinkerton Detective Agency to the American Bankers' Association obtained comparatively small sums of money. When the large outlays necessitated by the nature of a forger's calling are considered, travelling expenses, hush money, &c., it becomes apparent that the net profits are paltry.

Some of the prominent workers in the criminal craft who came to grief in 1903-04 were "The Missouri Kid," "Little Dick," "Big Jess," "Kid Curry," "Troy porary inconvenience to the producers | the college is hurt by these fellows. They | Scott," "Hoosier Jack," "Indiana Billy,"

"Hikes," "Pittsburg Slim," "Dublin Shorty," "Bedford Tony." The picturesque has been pretty well worked out of the bank robbing business, bus at least one humorous individual remains in it. On May 26 an armed bandit wearing a false beard entered the Placer County Bank in Auburn, Cal., and with a revolver pointed at the assistant cashier handed him a note reading:

"Pay R. S. Gordon (bearer) all the money in the (Signed) GORDON (RED SHIRT)." The robber got \$6,365, and has not yet been taken into custody. This is the

only gleam of light in the report. Bank burglary, forging and swindling are not promising professions for men clever enough to have even the small chances of success remaining in them.

A correspondent whose letter we print to-day thinks that the negro question will be settled by the movement to the South of white emigrants from the North and of negro emigrants from the South to the North. Ultimately there may possibly be such movements on a scale extensive enough to have the consequence he desires, but, as yet, there is no indication of them. In the continental United States as de-

fined by the Census Bureau, or the territory

on this continent, there are now toward

nine millions of negroes, of whom nearly

four-fifths are in the Southern States, where they make up one-third of the population. Since the civil war there has been, numerically, a considerable negro emigration to the North, yet even now negroes constitute less than 2 per cent. of the Northern population. The number of negroes in the North native to the South increased from 230,931 in 1890 to 336,879 in 1900, or 105,948. That was not much more than 1 per cent. of the negro population of the Southern States. The number of white natives of the South who were residing in the North in 1900, moreover, was 958,974, or nearly three times

FLOODS IN THE SAHARA DESERT.

as many as the negro natives.

For the second time in five years a flood in the Sahara Desert has been recorded. Both of these anomalies were in the Algerian Sahara, and both had tragical results.

The two small areas which were overwhelmed by water are about 250 miles apart. The latest flood occurred on the morning of Oct. 21 last at Ain Sefra, on the northern edge of the Sahara, not far from the Moroccan border. The Wadys El Bridj and Muila were suddenly filled to overflowing with water coming from a heavy rain that had fallen on the slopes of the mountain range known as Djenien-Bu-Resg. The deep flood rushed through the town on the lowlands and nearly the entire village was swept away.

The people had no time to flee before the flood was upon them. Ten Europeans and fifteen natives were drowned, in spite of the heroic efforts of the French soldiers from the fort, many of whom risked their lives to save the men and women struggling in the water. The work of death and desolation was all over in ten minutes. Among the dead was Isabelle Eberhardt, a writer of scientific attainments, who was travelling in masculine attire to collect information concerning Mohammedan ways of living.

The news of the catastrophe was received by the committee on French Africa in Paris and published in their "Bulletin." It is regarded as remarkable that the loss of life was not greater, for of the 300 houses in Ain Sefra scarcely a dozen remain. The surviving inhabitants were left homeless, but while the French garrison at the fort supplied their immediate necessities funds were raised in some of the Algerian towns for their relief.

The earlier flood took place on April 12, 1899, and overwhelmed a camp in the desert occupied by a force of ninety French soldiers. They had pitched their tents in the ill advised so-called "improvements" that | dry bed of the Wady Urirlu, about 300 miles f the city of Algiers. A little after dark a roar was heard up the Wady, and a few minutes later an area about threefifths of a mile across was under six feet of water. The camp was swept away, but most of the soldiers succeeded in clambering on neighboring hillocks above the flood. The bodies of six of them were found next. day several miles below the camp.

These facts show that though hard rains are very rare in the Sahara, there are sometimes heavy downpours in situations where the configuration of the ground permits the configuration of the ground permits
the sudden accumulation of great quantities of water, and serious disasters are
brellas have spirits? Could the whole thing be caused if these floods chance to overwhelm settlements. In that part of the world people are not likely to think it necessary to provide safeguards against sudden invasions by floods.

"Canant" of Street Ratiroads Called For TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Ser: Cannot an agitation be made, general enough in some manner to help the long suffering public, in the matter of ur surface transportation

One afternoon recently, as a blinding snow-storm was in full progress, I boarded a Sixth avenue car at Thirty fourth street going downtown car when it arrived was already filled, an here were dozens wafting to get on. I, with others ould only get on the front platform

There were alx of us, four ladies, and we could not possibly get inside the car. At about Twenty third treet I was just able to get inside the door, and when the oar reached Eighth street there still some standing. By that time the constill some standing. By that time the conductor had rung up 142 farce, besides collecting innumeraole transfers. On our way down we passed dozens
of people who could not get on.

I can understand how there might be some

difficulty during the rush hours in handling the crowd, but at 3 o'clock in the afternoon there is no reason for this. We all know perfectly well that here are many cars taken off, for there was no car in sight of us at all. Again at 4 o'clock I came upown from Astor place in a Fourth avenue car, and almost the same state of affairs existed

Mr. McAdoo, the Police Commissioner, has taken the matter of atreet traffic firmly in hand, and is solving the problem well; but it seems as though there could be some plan devised to protect the public travelling in the surface cars. If there could he a proper censor of railroads, to whom complaints be made, and with power to act, and if prope fines could be established for overcrowding and for not supplying sufficient cars, I think it would o much toward solving this problem.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9. L. DUNCAN BULELEY.

Certlandt Street Not Neglected.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "J. T. Ripper a unjust to the Commissioner of Streets. The Cortandt street pavement has already been "ripped" up all right. I saw it done in front of Number 40 There are other suspicious spots. See in front of umbers 29 and 45, respectively

NEW YORK, Dec. 9. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: The Stree Commissioner has not been so negligent as J. T. Ripper supposes, in not issuing any permits for searing open the new pavement on Cortlandt street. or, if he has, some one has averted the results o his negligence by pulling up the blocks and break-ing up the concrete foundation in three places in the one block between Church and Greenwich

One more hole intelligently placed, and the street vill be effectively closed to heavy traffic NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

The Shopper.

Judge-What is your pleasure-thirty days in jet or \$300 fine? Mrs. Gunbusta (absent mindedly)—I guess I'll take the thirty days; but be sure and send them as

LABOR HERE AND ABROAD. The Advantage on the Side of Our Labor and the Reason for It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Hiram Maxim, a trained American mechanic and, consequence, not an unprejudiced authorworkman in the States excels his British ontemporary, and particularly on the point f output. He alleges that if the standard, or record, time for a job in America is ten hours, the ambition and endeavor of the worker there is to do it in nine; but if in England the time for a piece of work has been fixed at nine hours, every effort is made to have it increased to ten. Restriction of out-put, an old grievance of capital against labor, is more likely to be successfully practised in an old country than in a new. and some economists hold that it is an active factor in depriving England of the proud position she once held among the industrial

There is one company in a unique position for gauging the relative merits of the workmen on the opposite sides of the Atlantic. They own enormous works in America and in Britain, they work at the same models and so extensive as to afford a fair basis of com parison. Now what is the experience of the Singer Sewing Machine Company? It is this: At their American factory the output per man is 25 per cent. greater than at their Kilbowie factory in Scotland, and in every department save one the work in the States is of a superio description. The exception is in japanning, and for this class of work the American climate is not quite favorable. It has been urged again and again that one cause of the advanced position of America is that man-agers of industrial concerns invariably know all about the business they control: whereas England it is quite a usual experience to find the head of a large concern technically gnorant of every department over which he exercises control.

At a recent workman's congress in Ru-nanis an attempt was made to deal with this lestion, but the remedy proposed was too irastic. It was resolved that employers hould be compelled to furnish proof that hey had an expert knowledge of their trade and in the event of their failing to do this, if for example the proprietor of a furniture manufactory could not make a chair, his establishment-according to the resolution was forthwith to be closed.

In some of the old incorporated trade so ieties in Scotland this principle is embodied n the constitution. The privileges of mem bership are many, and the accumulated funds Now the object of those who are in is to keep all others out, and it is decreed that although candidate for membership be eligible on essay, "that is, make a chair if he be a cabinetmaker or a coat if he be a tailor, to the satisfaction of the court, he is not admitted.

The Rumanian resolution would be found inadequate in some cases; for example, the Grand Rapids Chair Company do not make a single chair, yet they carry on an extensive business. A special resolution would be required to deal with such exceptional cases. On the surface it looks as if the assertion of Hiram B. Maxim and the experience of the Singer Sewing Machine Company were about to be contradicted in the case of the American Car and Foundry Company, who have se-cured the contract from the London Underground Railway for a large number of steel passenger cars, similar to those on the New York subway. It has been decided to build these in England, thereby risking the smaller output and saving time, risk of transit and

To carry out the contract it is necessary to install a freeh plant in England, and the American Car and Foundry Company have given an order to a Scottish firm for a pneumatic plant, including four Ingersoll-Sergeant air compressors, capable of working up to 100 pounds per square inch, with a capacity of ver 2,000 cubic feet of free air per minute also for 125 Haeseler pneumatic hammers and drills, and all accessories required in the construction of the cars. This is one of the largest single orders for a pneumatic plant ever placed in England. If the contract for the cars is successfully carried out—as no American managers know their business and can get along without the Rumanian resolution; but in view of the fact that the ontract is to be carried out by the aid of British labor, the position becomes slightly GLASGOW, Scotland, Nov. 30.

ago I was induced to visit a very celebrated clair voyant spirit medium, guaranteed by spiritualistic journals to be a most honorable lady. My brief visit cost me \$3. Without much ceremony, she took my glove and held it throughout the seance. explaining that she did so for psychometric reasons rom time to time she brushed off magnetism her forehead with her fingers and flung it on the Looking strangely into space, she said: "A gentieman stands beside you, a relative; your uncle, I think. He carries an old fashioned umbrella with a brass knob on the handle. Do you recognize the spirit?" Tears filled mine eyes, for I knew the umbrella. "Give me his name," I gasped. "'Tis Henry, your Uncle Henry," she moaned. I was telepathic hallucination?

To make the evidence scientifically conclusive the next day I visited another medium, a man, who began the séance by politely requesting me to present him with \$5 in advance. I did so, of course with much willingness, for the Spiritualists ha-told me he was their leading psychic for "slated pathic demonstrations." I wanted to dispose of the ceptical theory of telepathic hallucination about

he umbreila. counie of slates were washed on both sides. unless I was a victim of maiobservation, shuffled together first above and then under table until finally I received a message stating that my Uncle Henry had actually been present the day before and that he had brought the umbrella along so that I could more fully recognize him.

But doubts still haunted me, and to resolve them

I went to a highly recommended spirit rapher, who only charged me \$15 for the But it was well worth it. There I am in the picture as real as can be, and a spirit stands behind me with the old umbrella in his hand! Uncle Henry is not as distinctly presented as I had desired, but the photographer explained that my uncle had pene-trated so far into the limitless realms of the infinite source of light that he found it difficult to return to our plane at all; but the umbrella was there un

To make the demonstration even more complete, I visited a medium for "full form materialization. and I had the extreme pleasure of grasping spirit uncle by the hand-also again seeing the

To-day I am entirely convinced that the eld um brells has survived the destruction of its physical organism and that its spirit lives. After years of tient investigation and an expenditure of hun hats, hoopskirts, umbrellas and everything else have psychic bodies and eventually find their way to the realms of the departed. Is it not a glorious NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

An Opinion of an Eminent Builder.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The people town, and of every other town for one of the most beautiful Httle buildings in the of us ought to be glad to know that when it gets dirty it can be cleaned again. Those who criticised the people who had the

building cleaned off ought to apologise.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9. THEODORE STARRETT. No Ralians Buried in the Potter's Field.

From the Tammany Times.

Mr. Charles: Bacigalupe, an Italian undertaker
of New York since 1885, says that he is in a position to state that never since he began business has an Italian dying in New York to his knowledge been buried in the potter's field.

From the Carthage Democrat. Lost A large winter lap robe, calf and girl on one side, other side plain. Reward if returned to

Higher Criticism. Santa Claus-They are teaching folks that I am

Jonah - Shake, old man! Er

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES. A Point Suggested by the Collector of

Customs at New Haven. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Article II. of the Reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, proclaimed

Dec. 17, 1903, provides: During the term of this convention all article of merchandise not included in the foregoing Article I. [relating to free goods] and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba imported into the United States shall be admitted a reduction of 20 per centum of the rates of duty hereon as provided by the tariff act of July 24. 1807, or as may be provided by any tariff laws of th I'ntied States subsequently enacted. The italies are not in the act.

Article VIII. of the same treaty provides that "no sugar the product of any other foreign country shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States while this convention is in force at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897."
These extracts are of interest in view of the

proposal to place imports from the Philip-pines on the free list, excepting sugar and tobacco, which may be reduced to 25 per centura of the tariff of July 24, 1897.

Are the Philippines so well established as a

part of the United States as not to be a "foreign country" within the meaning of the Article II. however, contains even a "foreign" limitation to the scope of the treaty, for it gives Cuba in effect 20 per cent. reduction upon "any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted."

If the duty on tobacco from the Philippines should be reduced to 25 per centum of the Dingley rates could not Cuba claim admission for her tobacco at 20 per centum of that rate? If tobacco, fruit, choice kinds of wood &c., from the Philippines should be placed on the free list could not Cuba, under Article II., claim the admission of the same kinds of products free of duty? The duty on sugar alone appears to be maintained by the proviso of Article VIII.

Desirable as it most certainly is, both for the Philippines and the United States, to admit all importations from our Eastern possessions free of duty, can it safely be done without first arriving at an understanding with Cuba which will avoid unpleasant complications with that young republic?

J. RICE WINCH ELL.,

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8. cent. reduction upon "any tariff law of the

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8.

This question finds a sufficient answer in the fact that the present duty on sugar from the Philippines is 75 per cent. of the Dingley rate and is therefore already below the rate provided for Cuba by our treaty with her. A further reduction would change the rate, but not the fact.

For all purposes of this nature the Philippines, as well as Porto Rico, are held to be United States territory, and in any tariff regulation for either country there would be no contravention of the Cuban treaty Porto Rico, holding in its relation to the United States virtually the same status as the Philippines, has free entrance to our markets. The wise, logical and honest course is to extend the same advantage to our Pacific possessions.

The Solution of the Negro Problem.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With all respect to Mr. Williams of Mississippi, I do not believe that the agitation of the negro question had anything to do with the Republican landslide in the late election. I. a Southerner, voted for Mr. Roosevelt, not be cause of his attitude on the negro question but in spite of it, and I believe that many others who love the South did the same. I believe that the time has passed when we can afford to subordinate all other questions to the "negro domination bugbear and I feel that way about it because I have lived in the North long enough to know that the sentiment of the people here has greatly changed in the last ten years. The old ideali zation of the negro is a thing of the past Most people here realize that the enfran-chizing of the ignorant and illiterate slaves was a great mistake, made at a time when the passions of the entire country were at

the passions of the entire country were at fever heat.

The Southern people have the situation will in hand, and I can discover no disposition upon the part of the North to coerce, embarrase or interfere with the South in settling the question in the way that the Southern people may deem necessary to the maintenance of white supremacy in the black belts.

maintenance of white supremary that belts.

I know that you speak truly when you say that "the man with the sore toe is never popular"; but I have no sore toe in this instance, for I have never felt so sure of the ultimate wise and peaceful solution of the problem as I now do. There were nearly a million immigrants to the United States last year. With the new prosperity that the South enjoys and will enjoy to even a greater extent when the Panama Canal is opened, some of that immigration must find its way into the South, for the cry of scarcity of labor rings loud from gration must and us way into the south. For the cry of scarcity of labor rings loud from that direction. The negro is no longer content to work upon a farm. The centre of negro population steadily moves northward, and when in consequence of those two oppositely moving streams—white immigrants to the South and negroes to the North—the question becomes uational instead of sectional, the problem will be no longer a problem. When every man has to consider the question with relation to how it is going to affect him and his loved ones, it will be quickly settled, for it is evident from the letters you have received from people who complain that the continued discussion is tiresome, that some people can only be interested in a great public question when it comes up and slaps them in the face. Frank G. Campbell...

public question when them in the face. HARTFORD, Dec. 9.

Expert Opinion of Indiana Boose. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let a booze speak on the booze question. There has been some talk of the quality of whiskey sold in this great United States lately. I agree with the doc-(I forget his name) who made the statement that 85 or 90 per cent, of the whiskey consumer in this country was adulterated. reites this is now "fired" up with the bad whis key sold in the State of Indiana. I don't say that the whiskey sold in this State is any worse than that sold in others, but I do say, knowing as I do the tricks of the trade, that any man is a fool for

going against it This may be an old story, and I suppose it i But one thing that I wish to impress is this, that eight tenths of the whiskey sold to-day is nothing more than drugs. One thing I know is that there a a large business concern which publishes a cata rith prices of essences from which, with the gin. port wine, sherry wine, and, in fact, anything hat will resemble in taste and color the genu ne article, at a cost of about 50 cents a gallon. I know for a fact that a whole lot of saloonkeepers take advantage of this. They make, say, a gallon at a time. And I believe there is no Federal aw to prevent it. This, I think, is one of the great

est curses of drink. People using the curse don BOOZE FIGHTER. COLUMBUS, Ind., Dec. 8.

The President's Southern Visit. From the Atlanta Constitution.

Should President Roosevelt see fit to accept the relation tendered him by Altanta's most representative business organization, he will come assure of a welcome in every way befitting his station and in every way reflecting proverbial Southern

Atlanta, as perhaps the most representative city of the "New South," will be giad to acquaint the Chief Magistrate of the republic with the scope and significance of recent Southern development believing that a personal visit to the tend to a better understanding of legitimate South ern desires and needs, and that a better under standing will eliminate all friction and bring all the sections together in the cordial bonds of sincer

> Advertising in Massachusetts. From a Taunton Newspaper.

WE WISH TO STATE THAT OWING TO

J. F. REAGAN
OPPOSITE MATPLOWER BILL CRMETERY

CONTRACTOR STATE High Society in Utah. From the Coalsille Times.

Monday afternoon for the chibiren. There was also one at night for adults. In music put in his best licks, and both dances we c among the best ever held in Peoa. Some horse and foot races were pulled off between the two dane

J. A. Marchant gave a free dance at his hall on

MARRY OR PAY FORFEIT.

Stamford Men Have Club in Which the Member Drawn by Lot Must Wed. STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 9 .- It was ascertained here this afternoon that there has been in town for some months a marriage club composed of ten men. One of the members of the club who is still a bachelor is Frank Penoyer, and he told about it to-day. At stated intervals lots are drawn and the member whose name is taken from a hat must get married within six

months or pay a forfeit of \$25. . One member of the club was married a few weeks ago and another has announced that he will be in February. The member who has already taken the step is Wilbur Byington, whose bride was Miss Lillian Heerdt, the daughter of Daniel Heerdt of Clinton avenue. The member who has announced his engagement is William T. Austin, the organist and choir director of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. His flancee is Miss Helen Noble of Columbus.

Neither Mr. Byington nor Mr. Austin will admit that he knows anything about the club, but other members have let the secret out. The club was organized by members of the Stamford Club, which was formerly the Stamford Wheel Club.

SULZER EXPLAINS TO PLATT Why He and President Roosevelt Both Carried the Same District.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- Senator Platt today met Representative Sulzer under the high dome of the Capitol. "Roosevelt carried your district, didn't he?" asked the Senator.

"He did." answered Sulzer. "And you carried your district by 6,000?" asked the Senator, as if soliloquizing. "I did," responded the puzzled Sulzer. "How did you do it?" demanded Platt,

with a good deal of force in his tone. "By standing pat on my record as a Democrat. If some of the others had also followed Hanna's advice they would also have carried their districts.'

OVER THIRTY WARSHIPS HERE. The Big Battleship Alabama Squeezes Into a Little Dry Dock.

The battleship Alabama was docked in Dry Dock 2, at the navy yard, Brooklyn, yesterday. The task was hazardous be cause the dock was not built to accommodate such a large vessel. When the big mass of steel and iron had been safely slid into position after several hours of work, it was found that there was not more than six inches of leeway at any point between her plates and the dry dock.

With the arrival lately of the largest with the arrival lately of the largest number of vessels at the navy yard ever seen there at one time the capacity of even the anchorage facilities is now taxed to the utmost. Dry Dock 3, the only dock sup-posed to be large enough to accommodate battleships of the Alabama class, being occupied by the Kearsarge, there was no place for the Alabama. She is one of the squadron that is to leave for Southern waters on Dec. 23, and it is necessary to start

waters on Dec. 23, and it is necessary to start repairs on her if she is to be ready in time to leave with the rest.

At present there are over thirty war vessels at the navy yard in Brooklyn undergoing repairs or in course of construction. The flower of the navy is to be seen The flower of the navy is to be seen tion. The flower of the navy is to be seen there. The new battleship Connecticut and the largest cruiser afloat, the Chattanooga, are surrounded by such vessels as the Kearsarge, Kentucky, Illinois, Alabama, Indiana and Texas, as well as the cruiser Minneapolis and a score of smaller craft. The Kentucky and Kearsarge will leave the yard during the next week and drop down to the anchorage at Tompkinsville, where the Illinois will go to-day.

he Illinois will go to-day. Civil Engineer Hollyday, in charge of the docks department, is trying to get the pro-posed improvements of the yard under way. It was announced yesterday that the Secretary of the Navy had decided that to end the delays in the construction of the new dry dock the contract shall be awarded to the next lowest bidder.

ARGUES FOR PARK AVE. OWNERS. Elihu Root Presents Claims Against Central Before U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.-The question of

sustained by property owners along Park avenue, New York, by the elevation of the tracks of the New York Central railroad. and the legality of the act of the New York Legislature authorizing that work without compensation from the railroad company, was argued in the Supreme Court to-day.

Former Secretary Root presented the
the case for Henry Muhlker, the owner of a house at 115th street and Fourth avenue of a house at 11sts street and routin avenue, whose claim for damages to his property by the change in grade was readjusted by the Supreme Court of New York under the terms of the authorizing act. The legality of the act is attacked on the ground that violates the Federal Constitution by directing the taking of property without due process of law and that it impairs the obligation of the contract under which the street was originally opened by the city as a thoroughfare.

One hundred and sixty suits against the

New York Central road, aggregating over \$2,000,000, depend upon the decision in the LINE DRAWN AT THE NAVY YARD. No Civilians to Be Admitted to Dances

Except on Invitation. A new rule has been promulgated at the Brooklyn navy yard in regard to the receptions given there. Hereafter no civilian will be admitted without an invitation. The rule is to be put into effect because certain women of Brooklyn made a habit of attending these receptions without being invited. It is declared that they have been presuming upon a slight ac-quaintance with some officers, and by using their names have obtained admission to

"We found that there were some people who really had n attending our dances who really business there," said one of the yesterday. "Hereafter every ma oman must have a ticket of invitation Comparatively few invitations are to be sent to civilians. There are so many officers entitled to tickets that it will be impossible to give each more than ten invita-tions to be disposed of among their friends, civilian or otherwise. Not more than som persons can get into Sail Loft No. 23, where the dances are held.

MAY TAX MORTGAGES. Such a Measure May Be Pushed in the

Legislature This Winter.

ALBANY, Dec. 9 .- Talk in favor of a recording tax of mortgages is again heard at the Capitol. It is said that such a measure. though it has failed in other years, is likely to be pushed by the Republican majority to the Legislature this winter for the purpose

on the Legislature this winter for the purpose of bringing in additional revenues.

The revenue from indirect sources will be less next year than this, on account of decisions of the courts in cases involving the taxation of certain corporations. The administration is also pledged to the repeal of the savings bank tax. The State therefore will face a decrease in revenue next year of \$1,000,000 or more. This is held to provide the opportunity for the passage of the mortgage tax bill. Sale of Mrs. C. L. Pair's Effects. By order of the heirs of the late Mrs.

Charles L. Fair, her personal property. comprising her jewelry, silverware and furs, was sold at auction yesterday by C. E. Smith at the Knickerbocker Art Galleries, 7 West Twenty-ninth street. A silver tea set of four pieces brought \$230. two candelabra sold for \$240, and a silver salver, \$390. The sale will be continued to deep the salver.